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importance. This by no means includes the complete equipment. All of the older apparatus which Müller used in the larger number of experiments referred to in his "Psycho-Physik," and in his more recently published magazine articles, are included and should not be forgotten, especially those concerned with his experiments upon sensations of movement and the muscle sense.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CARDIFF.

Oct. 12, 1892.

My Dear Sir:

The plan of philosophical teaching in this college is to a large extent determined by the requirement of the University of London, which most of the students look to for degrees. The same is true of most of the provincial colleges of England and Wales as well as of University College, London. In our case, however, the advent of a University of Wales will—when it comes—no doubt introduce some changes into the curriculum; especially, it is to be hoped, in the direction of requiring more thorough knowledge of some special department of philosophy from candidates for the higher or M. A. degree.

As matters are arranged at present, I have courses of lectures on psychology, logic and ethics continuing throughout the session of thirty-two weeks. Lectures on psychology are given three times, on logic twice and on ethics once a week. In this way an outline of the three sciences is given; the London syllabus for the B. A. and B. Sc. degrees being kept in view and, to a large extent, followed. Some weeks at the end of the psychology course are, however, commonly saved for the purpose of introducing students to some of the philosophical questions which arise out of psychological questions. In the treatment of psychology, emphasis is laid upon the continuity of mental life. The physiological material admitted is comparatively small in amount; and it is only introduced in so far as it clearly helps to psychological conclusions. In this respect the method approaches what Professor Bain would call "ascetic." So far as my experience goes the method is fitted both to stimulate interest and to guard against the confusion of mental with material facts in which beginners are so apt to get entangled. In the class of ethics, a considerable portion of the time is occupied in explaining and commenting on one or two leading works by English moralists, such as Butler's Sermons on Human Nature and Mills' Utilitarianism.

In addition to these classes, advanced courses of lectures are given on the history of philosophy, with reference to special periods and books which change from year to year, and on the more difficult questions of logic, psychology and ethics, as well as on political philosophy. Both in the ordinary and in the advanced classes, the instruction by means of lectures is supplemented by conversation in the class-room by means of written papers.

I am, my dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

Prof. G. Stanley Hall.

W. R. SORLEY.